

In Italy, for several months past, do we not see that voracious public meetings, popular demonstrations in all the towns, have obtained more for liberty than the most courageous conspiracies and the most heroic devotions have spirited in other times. And we are now, forthwith, informed that the population of Paris intends showing less good sense than England, will be less ardent than Italy in the practice of liberty! We cannot, forthwith, make for the right of meeting, after having been defied and challenged by the government, a demonstration as pacific and as efficient as that which the people of Naples somewhat more agitated than we, however, by the passions of the south, has made for a constitution? Nonsense! It is an absurd calumny.—The Parisian population will have cleverness and patriotism enough to prevent its committing on Tuesday the slightest disorder. It is aware that such an experiment, happily accomplished, will be in favour of the right of meeting which it is so important to withhold, an irreparable argument.

The Debates, ministerial, said—
"You (the opposition) want the question to be carried before a tribunal. Nothing more regular, we admit, if the matter can pass peacefully between you and the authorities. You will meet, *parcours verbal* of contravention will be drawn up against you. Here, then, we shall have the matter brought before the courts of law, and the question reduced to its veritable terms—a trial; but, in that case, why these formidable preparations? Why this appeal of the masses? Why does the language of the greater number of your journals bear the impress of revolutionary passions? If the law respecting meetings is doubtful, that relative to mobs is not. Are you not going to violate the latter at the moment you are accusing the government of violating the former? All will pass with moderation on your side, and on that of the government, we are convinced. You have no desire to trouble order; your resistance, if that depends on you, will be calm, pacific, and as constitutional as possible. As to the government, it has given good proof of patience; you answer for yourselves, can you answer for your escort? Will they obeyed O'Connell? Are you ignorant of what point fanaticism has troubled the moral ideas of some of the sects which ferment in our society? A simple accident may produce the most lamentable disorders, and such an accident the first ill-mentioned person may produce. What, it is a banquet which is prepared, a peaceful and inoffensive meeting!

Such, according to you, are these meetings, which are not attended with danger? We do not want to exaggerate anything, but, in all sincerity, to read your journals, would not one suppose that the matter related to a June 21st or an August 10th. And why is all that; why, we ask you? Because the government, after having permitted upwards of 80 banquets, has interdicted one! If you had a little more moderation, the right, or rather the custom of the meetings would be established of itself; you had 60 banquets, you ought to have stopped there. In the place of that what have you done? You have challenged the government, and pushed it to its last entrenchments. The chamber was sitting; you wished in a certain measure to brave it; and transport the agitation under its eyes. Each of banquets would have had the most deplorable effect in the legislative discussions. That is what the government thought it ought not to suffer. It had itself expended its right; you forced it to have recourse to it!

STRENGTHENING OF THE BANQUET.
The preparations for the banquet were all arranged for Tuesday; on Monday afternoon, by order of the ministry, the banquet was prohibited. General Jacqueminot, commander of the national guard, published a proclamation to the national guard prohibiting their attendance to the proposed banquet. The commanders of the various legions were enjoined to order the *rappet* to be beaten early in the morning. This announcement was also made officially in the chamber of deputies by the minister of the interior, M. Ducloux; and in reply to a question of M. Odillon Barrot, that government would use force to prevent the banquet. The chambers adjourned; the opposition repaired to Barrot's house, whence they sent to the evening paper, *La Patrie*, the following:—

"We stop the press to announce that the opposition not wishing to take, directly or indirectly, the responsibility of the consequences which may result from the new measures adopted to-day by the government, has resolved not to attend the proposed banquet to-morrow. The opposition still respects the good citizens to abstain from public assemblies, and from every proceeding which may afford a pretext for acts of violence. At the same time, the opposition is sensible that the new measures taken by the ministry impose on it new and grave duties, which it will not fail to fulfil."

Proclamations, also forbidding the banquet, were issued by the police, which, however, were torn from the walls. The night was one awful suspense. The people were gathering in groups, pondering on the events of the day, exclaiming "*Vive la Reforme!*" "*a bas Gelais!*" while the authorities were collecting cannon and troops.

THE REVOLUTION.
On the 23d immense masses of people carried a petition to the chamber, praying for the impeachment of ministers. To noise soon succeeded collisions with the troops of the government. Then the renewal of the fighting of the barricades, and the impeachment of the ministry. On the 23d the ministry resigned. On the 24th blood still flowing in the streets—the tocsin sounding from the steeples—Louis Philippe abdicated; the palace royal was attacked—a provisional government formed. On the 25th and 26th, France was proclaiming a REPUBLIC.

"That is a splendid likeness, by Heaven!" exclaimed Augustus, rapturously, as Mrs. Partridge showed him a capital Daguerreotype of her own venerable frontispiece. "No it isn't," said she, smiling; "no it isn't by Heaven itself, but by his sun. Isn't it beautifully done! All the cemetery of the features, and cap strings, and spees is brought out as natural as if from a painter's palette. Any young lady now," continued she, "who would like to have the liniments of her pretended husband to look at when he is away, could be made happy by this blessed and cheap contrivance of making pictures out of sunshine." She clasped the cover of the pictures, paused as if pursuing in her own mind the train of her admiration, and went out like an exploded rocket.

MORACE MANN is elected in the John Q. Adams' district by a majority of 1200.

For the Democrat.
Mr. Editor:—Perhaps I owe your readers an apology for the digression in my last communication, as well as for many of the remarks which have been made, on account of their local character. If an apology of this kind be necessary, I have a full and triumphant justification for such remarks, in the fact, that I have only followed where, the getters up of this enterprise, have led.

From what has been said, the following facts are proved, or may be inferred, viz: that Norway is not and cannot in the nature of things, be the central place of business for Oxford County—that the Rail Road does not touch her borders—that the "four corners," the place where the advocates of Removal desire to locate the County Buildings is in Paris, but is not within a half or three-fourths of a mile of a Public House, nor within a mile and a quarter of the site where the Depot ought to be, and must be, in order to accommodate two-thirds of the people who will have business either at South Paris or Norway—that all persons both east and west of the Valley of the Little Androscoggin whose chief of the population now is, must pass and repass worse hills than Paris Hill before they can arrive at Paris Hill, South Paris or Norway—that the scheme of Removal so far as argument is concerned is eminently a selfish one, confined in its incipency to persons who mean to benefit themselves, at the expense of the County—that Norway and the getters up of these petitious have shown it by the short but significant expressions which she has adopted, if not indeed, that "*Paris Hill has seen her best days and must decrease*,"—that the paper at Norway published an article, which stated that the Author understood that the some of \$1,600 had been appropriated by the county Commissioners for Repairs on the Public Buildings—that this Article was anonymous—that it was published in the Democrat together with a full, fair, candid and impartial answer, correcting the author, and stating that only about \$850, or \$875, were so appropriated—that, that paper, though respectfully requested to publish the correction, at two different times, when the facts had been substantiated by three witnesses, and the publishers of that paper *knew* it, refused to publish that statement of facts, saying, "*we shall publish what we please*,"—and finally, that this last fact is important, showing conclusively, that the Authors of this scheme together with a press are, to all appearances, in league to suppress light on this question.

A few more remarks, and then I will mention the principles which affect this question, and the objections against Removal.

"Now is the time to act." The people of Norway and her coadjutors have used this emphatic expression, italics and all. It has a meaning with importance. It overflows with greatness. They know that if they cannot get the County Business and Buildings *now*, things will so turn out hereafter, that they never can. They put forth unusual efforts to carry the Rail Road through that town. They had faith, sufficient to remove mountains, and actually took some of the Engineers to a high eminence, not to say exceeding high mountain, in order not to offer them the kingdom of this world but to show and convince them that Pool's Hill interposed no insurmountable obstacle to a good route; when according to the representations of some persons a route equally feasible might have been surveyed over Smead Mountain or Cobble Hill. But in all this Norway and her citizens ought not to be blamed. She done as all do, who keep a sharp look out for the "main chance." But when she expects that the County Buildings must be removed into that town or "near" it, because the Rail Road passes through it, when it does not touch it—because business is about to centre there, when business will centre somewhere else, she exhibits a desire of change and benefit of which the case does not admit. It is true her case is one that elicits our sympathy, especially when we contemplate that she has made such bold and strong efforts to secure what she deemed a great good, and yet failed. She has the hearty commendation of all who understand her case. Assuming the fact, which is as true as truth itself, that the Rail Road does not touch Norway, but will pass through South Paris, what reason has Norway to say that all business will centre there? After the Rail Road has passed to Bethel let any one take the map of Oxford County and say what business will centre at Norway. In that case, if South Paris does her duty, and fills the place nature has designed, the business of a part of Oxford—a part of Greenwood—and a part of Albany is all beside what there is in that town, that will centre in Norway. Look at it as you may, that is the inevitable result. Where, then, is the boast so publicly paraded before the community that all the business must centre at Norway? The truth is—I will not say it. But those who are anxious to know why Norway says "*Now is the time to act*," may learn the reason, if they will but turn their attention to a little portion of Ancient History where it records the prospect of a certain splendid Metropolis after a certain river, by the powerful efforts of men, had been turned from its environs.

It is farther said that Paris Hill cannot accommodate the people who attend Court. How is this. For the last ten years until one or two Courts, of the past year, the people have at all times prepared for more persons than came, and lost much by so doing. At one or two Courts last year, for one or two days, perhaps it was difficult for all to be accommodated; farther west, including eleven towns in the County. But the grand truth about this matter is, that if, while, can never be accommodated or convenient all could not be accommodated on Paris Hill, ed in business at South Paris. Before coming there is no place in Oxford County where they to South Paris or Norway, they will go to Harbison, Gilead, Newry and Hanover, together with parts of other towns—i. e. about eleven of the thirty two or three towns in the County. Of the other towns, those on the west, Waters, Dover, Albany, Stotland, Stow and several others, farther west, including eleven towns in the County. But the grand truth about this matter is, that if, while, can never be accommodated or convenient all could not be accommodated on Paris Hill, ed in business at South Paris. Before coming there is no place in Oxford County where they to South Paris or Norway, they will go to Harbison, Gilead, Newry and Hanover, together with parts of other towns—i. e. about eleven of the thirty two or three towns in the County. Of the other towns, those on the west, Waters, Dover, Albany, Stotland, Stow and several others, farther west, including eleven towns in the County. But the grand truth about this matter is, that if, while, can never be accommodated or convenient all could not be accommodated on Paris Hill, ed in business at South Paris. Before coming there is no place in Oxford County where they to South Paris or Norway, they will go to Harbison, Gilead, Newry and Hanover, together with parts of other towns—i. e. about eleven of the thirty two or three towns in the County. Of the other towns, those on the west, Waters, Dover, Albany, Stotland, Stow and several others, farther west, including eleven towns in the County.

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are at the "four corners?" This is a proper enquiry, though difficult of answer. I will not attempt to answer that, but I will beg leave to suggest, that part of them—the Aristocratic part,—will be able by the use of hooks and cabs to dine, sup &c., with the accomplished Bennet; another part; who occupy a still higher rank, will be able by the use of similar contrivances to reach the mansion above kept by— and the rest must go blueberrying, which Physiologically considered, would be highly conducive to health.

One fact farther, to show the want of necessity and justice of removal on account of population and property. There are some over 37,000 inhabitants in Oxford County, according to the last Census. This population is almost equally divided by a North and South line drawn from the west line of Paris. Consequently, there is *now*, nearly or quite as many inhabitants East as West of that line, and therefore, the County Buildings where they now stand accommodate the people East and West as well, or nearly so, as when moved. There is about 4,500,000 Dollars worth of property in the County of which the same facts may be stated. Now considering Rumford 15 miles North of Paris Hill, as the centre of the County, and considering the fact, that an inland County, like Oxford, must have several centres of business, and no one that will greatly preponderate over all the rest, must not a man have more than an ordinary share of local sagacity who can find strong reasons for Removing the County Buildings four miles South? Is not the idea a preposterous absurdity?

Thus far I have only alluded to those arguments which are mentioned by the managers of the Petitions and their advocates. I do not pretend that what has been said is all that may be said in relation to them; nor do I flatter myself that I have furnished the best evidence, that the County Buildings *ought not* to be moved. And moreover, I would have all distinctly understand, that the people of Paris are not distressed in consequence of this discussion, whether the Buildings stay or go. And all they desire, is that the question should be presented to the people in its true color. They have some interest in it, that they do not deny; and if they are to be moved, they are anxious, that all the people of Oxford County should be in the possession of those facts which shall enable them to form an intelligent judgment in the case.

In remarking upon the objections to removal, which I am about to offer, I will say that they are intended to refer to the *whole* County—that I desire to leave all thoughts of Paris, Norway or Oxford, and speak only of those things, which affect the interest and true welfare of the County—and that I wish to make only those objections which ought to have weight, in the mind of every candid, judicious, intelligent man.—Those who have come before the public in favor of Removal thus far, have taken a narrow and shortsighted view of this question. They have not viewed it in its most important aspect; and have seemed to be more anxious to *pull down* one portion or town, and build up another, than to examine and impartially discuss the question, as one affecting the vital interest of the County. I say this in no spirit of complaint. They chose their own course, and commenced in their own chosen way. They selected their position, produced their weapons, and put themselves in an attitude of offense, not defense, and after they had given the signal they did not expect to have all the controversy to themselves; but expected some one would catch up such weapons as were at hand, and initiate their example. This I must confess has been done, but I hope not to the detriment of the cause. I rejoice, however, that we all have a right to discuss such questions as these before the people—that they are sovereign in such cases as well as others, and that they are the tribunal before which such cases may, if not settled in some other way, be tried. I address myself now to the virtue and intelligence of Democratic Oxford—as a citizen not of a town, but of the County.

What are the principles which should govern in the selection of a County seat; and what are those which should govern a Removal of it? The first and most important, is a central location.—2nd. suitable Public Buildings.—3rd. accommodation of those attending Court.—4th. Proper regard to the healthiness of the locality.—5th. security from Foreign Invasion. All these questions affect the original location of a County seat, and they likewise more or less affect a removal of it.

On the supposition that there were no County buildings in Oxford County, where should they be established? Where would be the most convenient locality? If the centre of business—the place where chief of the trade is now, and especially where it may be hereafter, was to be the guide in answering this question, where would the location be? It could not be Paris or even Paris; for neither of these places after the Rail Road is completed or before will be the place of trade for half of the County. If the Rail Road were to terminate at South Paris, that place would accommodate all the towns in the Valley of the Little Androscoggin on the North, and some portion of those in the Valley of the Great Androscoggin, including Paris, Norway, Greenwood, Woodstock, Rumford, Bethel, Andover, Gilead, Newry and Hanover, together with parts of other towns—i. e. about eleven of the thirty two or three towns in the County. Of the other towns, those on the west, Waters, Dover, Albany, Stotland, Stow and several others, farther west, including eleven towns in the County. But the grand truth about this matter is, that if, while, can never be accommodated or convenient all could not be accommodated on Paris Hill, ed in business at South Paris. Before coming there is no place in Oxford County where they to South Paris or Norway, they will go to Harbison, Gilead, Newry and Hanover, together with parts of other towns—i. e. about eleven of the thirty two or three towns in the County. Of the other towns, those on the west, Waters, Dover, Albany, Stotland, Stow and several others, farther west, including eleven towns in the County.

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by Buckfield, Turner, Hallowell or Augusta &c. If the Buckfield Rail Road should be completed, that place will be a centre of business for most of these towns. If the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road, should be completed, some of the latter towns, would be accommodated by the location of a Depot at Bethel. And should this latter event take place many of the towns enumerated, as centering at South Paris, Harbison &c., will be accommodated by the same Depot. All these remarks apply with "double force" to Norway, because the Rail Road does not touch even her borders. Therefore, if the centre of business for Oxford County is to be taken as the only guide, and the only controlling principle or even a strong reason, for locating the County Buildings, even if there were none already existing, we must all admit we have no such place. The Geological formation of the County, is such that we cannot find such a place. For being favored with rivers, we must have valleys, and these valleys, must be separated by highlands, hills or mountains; and these rivers, valleys and hills must have some particular direction: and that direction, as long as the laws of gravity continue, and water runs down hill must be to a great extent north and south.—Consequently, the people of Oxford County, cannot by possibility, reason or power, find a business centre to which all the inhabitants will tend, and all the roads be level. This then is a settled point.

Now if we have no centre of business in Oxford County, no place, which all can arrive at, without traveling up hill or down hill, and cannot have, and yet deem such a place absolutely necessary for the location of the County seat, where shall we go to find it? Shall we go out of the County into Cumberland? To what point shall we go? If we go to Poland some of us must go up hill or down hill to get there, and that place would not be a centre of business. Shall we go to Gray, the same troubles meet us there. Or lastly, shall we not find the El Dorado of Oxford County at Portland, where the rivers, the valleys and the ranges of hills and mountains all converge to one focus, and where the roads like the rivers come to a point, and like the valleys, be smooth and level? Disappointment even here awaits us, and we still find we must ascend hills before we can arrive at our centre of business. This ridiculous rage after the centre of business, for a county seat, in an inland County like this, is vain and fruitless. It is like finding the extreme of vice in which none agree; and a search for either would require some of those sage savans who are so skilled in analysis that they could divide a hair "twixt south and south west side."

If then, it be admitted and I believe every candid man must admit it, that we have no place, no town, no Village in Oxford County, which can claim to be the centre of business, for even one third of the inhabitants, the question arises where, in case we had no County Buildings, at this time, is the most convenient centre for the County Buildings and business? In answer to this question, it is necessary to state, that the centre of Territory, population and estate, is a controlling guide or principle in establishing the County Seat or the Capital of a State. This principle has been adhered to more in the establishment of County seats and Capitals of States, than that of centre of trade. In referring to Capitals of States, which holds the same relation to the State that a Court House and Jail do to the County, it will be seen that this principle has predominated. In proof of this I might cite Washington, as Capital of the United States instead of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Boston, Cities of vasty grandeur trade—Augusta, Capital of Maine instead of Portland, Bangor or Bath—Concord, N. H., instead of Portsmouth—and to Albany, Capital of New York, instead of the most business city in the U. S., New York. In further proof of this fact, I might, in relation to Counties in this State, refer to York, which has Alfred, instead of Saco, its shire town, Lincoln, which has Wiscasset, instead of Bath, a much greater business place—Kennebec, which has Augusta, instead of Gardiner. Other Counties to a great extent have their shire town in populous places which are either central or were established when the population was comparatively small. The principle I consider as settled, that centre of population, territory and estates should have greater weight in determining where the County Seat or Capital of a State should be, than the centre of trade, in case you were so fortunate as to have such a centre.

The situation of roads and the County Business would likewise have an influence, in determining where the County Buildings should be located in case there were none, or in case of Removal. The roads are so situated and their direction is such that South Paris, at the present time, would be more convenient, as the assembling place for the whole County, than any other Village. The roads throughout the County, to a great extent converge to this point, but moving the buildings even to this place, the short distance of two and half miles, would be taking them away from the centre of population and estate, and to remove them to Norway, which is as far from the great thoroughfare of Business as they are now, and still farther away from the centre of population, and County business would be most unjustifiable. So far, however, as roads are concerned, Paris Hill convenes the County business, at the present time better, I *swear* better, than South Paris or Norway Village. This declaration I can prove to the satisfaction of any intelligent man. This position is as demonstrable as that two and two are four, and I will proceed to do it.

The County business consists of two or more kinds: 1st. what relates to the Supreme Court—2nd. District Court—3rd. Commissioners' Court—4th. Clerk's Office, which Records the proceedings of all these Courts—5th the Registry of Deeds—6th. Registry of Probate—with Coun-

ty Treasury. To these I might add the County Attorney's Office—the Sheriff's, Juries and Jail. I will refer to all these kinds of business in detail. In this County, the persons brought to jail, whether for the commission of crimes or civil offences, (thanks to the virtues of the people of Oxford,) are but few; and the business of jailer is not so great as to occupy a great portion of his time. On his account and on account of those who commit prisoners to him, it would be quite immaterial whether the Jail were at Paris, Fryeburg or Dixfield. As to the business and Office of Sheriff it is of but little importance whether the County Buildings are in Waterford, Bethel or Turner. A central place might be more convenient, but it is of slight importance. In relation to County Attorney, his Office does not necessarily require a central position in the County. "No pent up Utica contracts his powers." His business requires him to look after the rights and interests of the whole people in their corporate and individual capacity; and although the officer himself might be a gentleman of more than ordinary height, it is very appropriate that a sentinel whose range is so extensive, should take his position on an eminence, at least, as high as Paris Hill. A central place—a place of trade, or a valley, is by no means essential to the success or the performance of the duties of that office. The Office of County Treasurer, likewise, requires no central position. The Officer himself, like the sheriff or County Attorney might with very little inconvenience live in almost any part of the County. The Probate business requiring a Judge and Register is more important than any I have mentioned, but on examination it will be found that a central position in the County is not very essential for these Officers. It is essential that there should be a place somewhere in the County, where Wills, Administrators and other instruments should be Registered, but as Probate Courts are often held in all parts of the County, viz: in Turner, Canton, Dixfield, Rumford, Waterford and Fryeburg, besides Paris Hill, the centre of trade or the centre of territory, population, or property, is of no great importance. The stationary Office might be at Norway, Rumford or Paris Hill, if the rest of the County business were there also without any serious detriment or inconvenience. In relation to the above named Offices and the business connected with them, I believe that any man, on a careful examination of the facts, will be convinced, that they may be located at Rumford, Bethel or Woodstock, all of which are near the centre of Territory, without serious detriment to the public interest. By this, I mean to be understood, that if they were on or near some of the great highways of the County, the people would with few exceptions, in case the other County business were at the same place, be well contented. More anon.

Yours &c.
A CITIZEN.

For the Democrat.
Mr. Editor:—Some person who evidently is in search of truth, has published the following in the last number of the Norway Advertiser:—
"It is an admitted fact that the Rail Road will pass between it (Norway Village) and S. Paris, and it is ascertained by measurement that the distance between the two Villages does not exceed one mile and eleven rods. Then must it not pass within a mile of Norway Village?"

There is some subtlety in this but no truth. It is a refinement on the old impression "that the Rail Road will pass through Norway Village," but an abandonment of it. That is an admission. But it is not true nor admitted that the Rail Road passes between Norway Village and South Paris Village; nor is it true that the distance between the two Villages is only one mile and eleven rods. The attendance of Jury-men and Deputy Sheriff travel is two miles. This is admitted by every candid man in Norway; and the measurement is made from the business centre of each place, or from the first public house in the one to the first in the other. But the advertisement spoken of here was made from the last house in South Paris Village which is nearly a half mile from all business, to the first house in Norway Village, which is likewise nearly as far from the business of the Village, and within a very few rods of Paris line, as we pass from East to West. Now it is not asserted that the Rail Road passes or crosses even this line, but the question is significantly asked "*must it not pass within one mile of Norway Village?*" No; the Rail Road does not touch this one mile and eleven rods, and it is not laid out within a mile and a half of Norway Village, but it passes East of two or three of the last houses in South Paris, and on this person's own points of measurement it does not pass between Norway Village and South Paris, but through the latter. Why not talk like a man and use common sense and truth for argument, not such infantile nonsense as this?

South Paris, April 10, 1848.

For the Democrat.
Mr. Editor:—An event of no ordinary interest to the people of this vicinity has occurred to-day. I refer to the raising of the frame of the edifice designed for the accommodation of the "OXFORD NORMAL INSTITUTE," which is to be under the charge of Mr. L. P. HARRIS.

The occasion called out a large number of the inhabitants of our town, together with some from the neighboring towns, who manifested by their presence, their interest in the noble enterprise, which has progressed thus far with the most flattering prospects. Notwithstanding the "strong drink," so liberally furnished by the ladies, in the form of *hot coffee*, not the slightest accident occurred to mar the satisfaction experienced by all. The vigor and activity with which the work has been hitherto prosecuted, are highly creditable to all concerned, and particularly to those gentlemen to whom its superintendence has been entrusted.

The location of the building, too, is one of the most delightful in the village. Its central, elevated situation makes it visible from every direction. When completed it will be an ornament of which our village may justly be proud. But we will leave it to speak for itself. The friends of Education in Oxford County, and elsewhere, may rest assured that every possible exertion will be used to place this Seminary in the very front rank, among its sister institutions, and to render it worthy of their most liberal patronage.

South Paris, April 8th.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, APRIL 11, 1848.

LABOR—WAGES.

We glean the following facts from an extract of H. D. Owen's late Address delivered in Cincinnati, and published in the Harbinger.
In 1350, under Edward III, the "Statute of Laborers," fixed the rate of wages as follows:—For common labor on a farm, three pence half-penny per day; a reaper, per day, four pence; moving an acre of grass, six pence; threshing a quarter of wheat, four pence; and other labor in proportion. From accounts kept about the same time, the price of a pair of shoes was four pence; russet broadcloth, per yard, thirteen pence; a stall-fed ox, twenty-four shillings; a fat goose, two pence half-penny; wheat per quarter, (i. e. eight bushels,) three shillings and four pence. In 1444, under Henry VI, the Statute fixed the reaper's wages at five pence, and other laborers in proportion. Wheat per quarter averaging five shillings; oxen, from twelve to sixteen shillings; sheep from fourteen to sixteen pence; butter, three farthings per pound; cheese, a half penny per pound; and eggs, twenty-five for a penny. Elsewhere, who wrote about 1353, gives four shillings per quarter as the average price of wheat in his day.—Taking the average of these various prices, it would appear, that, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the weekly wages of an English day-laborer would procure for him about half a quarter of beef, or one and a half sheep, or about ten geese, or (the most important item) four bushels of wheat. Facts inform us that the average wages of farm laborers throughout Great Britain are now rather under than over eight shillings per week; just the average price in that country, for years past, of one bushel of wheat. One month's labor now supplies the same quantity of bread to the British laborer as a week's labor did five hundred years ago.

Now, says Mr. Owen, is the proportion confined to breadstuffs alone. In the fifteenth century, a week's labor purchased sixty-four pounds of butcher's meat. Now, (at sixpence half-penny, its average value per pound,) eight shillings per week procures the peasant hardly fifteen pounds; less than one fourth what his ancestors obtained. Procures for him, did I say? the estimate is imaginary; for no such luxury as animal food now smokes on the table of the down-trodden laborer of Britain. So, if the comparison did not seem like mockery, I might proceed to show, that instead of ten geese, two would now absorb a week's wages; that instead of a sheep and a half a week, the laborer must now toil five weeks for a single sheep; that a day's wages will now purchase, not eight dozen of eggs as formerly it would, but two dozen and a half; not eight pounds of cheese, but two; not five pounds of butter, but a pound and a half. Four day's labor will now hardly procure the pair of shoes which a single day formerly paid for; and two week's labor instead of a little more than one, would be insufficient in our times, to obtain the material for a winter coat.

And as the price of labor decreased, the aggregate wealth of England has increased, in an accelerating ratio throughout these centuries, every one knows. That the average income of the British population is much higher now than it was five hundred years ago, is equally notorious. A portion of the people have accumulated riches to an enormous extent during that period. To employ the words of the present Prime Minister of England, "The high classes have advanced in luxury beyond measure." It is a feature the most striking and the most revolting in the present condition of Great Britain, the magnitude of the rich, and the sufferings of the poor, have advanced with steps like gigantic. The abodes of her nobility and gentry have assumed the sumptuous character of palaces; but her cottages, smiling once with decent comfort and humble peace, are now the abodes of want and wretchedness!

Now, though many kinds of labor bear a high price in this country, yet low compared to the price of capital, let the policy always advocated by the aristocracy be adopted, let special legislation, corporations, and such measures as are calculated to concentrate wealth in the hands of the few, be excessively encouraged, and, ere five hundred, or even one hundred years, the laborers in the United States would be as hard pressed and wretched as are the laborers of England.

The laborers of this country should look to this. Not only the right to labor should be secured to every individual, but he should be protected in the enjoyment of it. This is what the French people demanded in the recent outburst of popular feeling in France. A sense of injustice experienced in their social and pecuniary relations, was at the bottom of this revolution, and indeed of both those which preceded it. People do not revolt against authority when they are well off. A truly paternal government, which should guarantee its subjects material abundance, without interfering with any social right, would be as strong as the everlasting hills. The French people, like all beings of

flesh and blood, wish for comfort, ease and enjoyment of life, external plenty, a general, tho' not an equal distribution of the good things produced by mother earth in her union with human industry. They know that these cannot be secured under an oppressive government, under a selfish, lying monarch, under a cunning hypocritical minister. If the bread is taken out of their mouths by the action of a fraudulent dynasty, that dynasty must be cast aside as an unclean thing. The people cry out for a republic, because they are pinched in their pockets, because they feel that poverty is the result of the freedom of a republic, all their wrongs would be righted, all the evils they have groined under would vanish, and every man stand a chance of obtaining the material benefits, which are now made a matter of monopoly.

But no mere form of government, however excellent in itself, can neutralize the evils which inhere in a false order of society. Republicanism, beautiful fairy creature that she is, cannot clothe the backs or feed the mouths of naked hungry Frenchmen. Unless they are placed in a situation of physical comfort, of personal independence, as well as of political freedom, they will not make up their minds to be content. They will not be palmed off with the shadow, while the substance eludes their grasp. With the present degradation, poverty, and wretchedness of the laboring classes of France, we should regard the establishment of a republic as a very precarious experiment, unless, at the same time, such improvements were introduced in the organization of industry, as would generate the physical well being of the masses. We rejoice that in the formation of the new government they have an eye to this end. We rejoice that in other countries the tocsin of freedom is sounding, in all the people are moving to assert their rights—not merely the right of voting and speaking, but the fundamental right of all positive rights, the right to labor and enjoy its products.

PORTLAND CHARTER ELECTION. The election for city officers took place last Tuesday. The vote for Mayor stood, Howard, (dem.) 710; Greeley, (whig) 811; Clapp, 89—Seant, 18. No choice. The democrats have elected two Aldermen out of the seven, with a good prospect for another. Of the Council the democrats have eight to the whigs twelve. Last year Greeley was elected by over 300 majority. A new trial will be had next Friday.

The proprietors of the "Anglo-Saxon," a newspaper printed in New York give notice in a card, that they have been robbed of their direction-books, by which they have been deprived of the means of ascertaining the names and residence of their subscribers. They therefore desire all subscribers to their paper to favor them with their names and residences, stating with what number, or about what number, their subscription commenced.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Joshua L. Martin as Charge des Affaires to the Papal States; John Appleton, Charge to Bolivia; and Eljah Hise, Charge to Guatemala.

It has cost the Massachusetts railroad corporations a thousand dollars a piece to kill 150 persons, and "large additional sums for medical attendance, funeral expenses, continuance of wages, &c." for 193 persons more or less maimed and mangled.

Louis Philippe is said to have recently invested about a million of dollars in New York, and it is said that he has rather more than ten millions in England. So he will probably not have to resort to school keeping this year.

There was a "riot and a rumup" among a gang of Irishmen at Bath a week ago last Friday. One man was badly injured. Several of the rioters have been arrested.

We were much amused a few days since with a little boy, upon whom his mother was inflicting personal chastisement, saying—"Give me two or three more licks mother—I don't think I can behave well yet." Fat!

EZEKIEL W. CLARK, Esq., of this town, has been appointed and commissioned a Deputy Sheriff for this County.

The National Intelligencer, and one or two other whig papers, sympathize with the hesitation of U. S. senators to pass a resolution of sympathy with the French republic! It is suggested that the abolition of slavery by the new republic is one cause of coolness.

WATSON.—The new constitution has been adopted by a large majority. A legislature will be elected in June, upon which will devolve the choice of two United States senators.

GOOD ADVICE.

Bishop Griswold, an Episcopal Bishop, at an ordination, once said,—"Brethren, when your Minister preaches politics, tell him he is out of his place. If he persists in it, send him home." Tell him you have nothing more for him to do. We commend this sentiment to those Congregations in this State, whose preachers have been inclined to make their pulpits the medium of political harangues. Let them understand that they are hired to preach the gospel, and if they persist, turn them off. The people owe it to themselves—to their own self respect—to do so.

A few lessons of this kind would soon learn these clerical politicians that they cannot desecrate the house of God, and insult their hearers, with impunity.—Argus.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

A daring robbery was perpetrated near Limerick, (York County) in this State, on Monday evening last, which has very naturally caused a good deal of excitement in that vicinity.

Mr. Cole, the Innholder at Limerick sent to Saco on Monday, by Jacobs the mail driver between Saco and L. to obtain \$700 from one of the Banks, which he did. On getting within a few miles of Limerick in the evening, in a piece of woods, he overtook a stranger, who complained of being very tired and appealed to Jacobs to let him ride. He admitted him to a seat beside him, but soon observed that his charity passenger was acting rather strangely—whistling, &c. He dropped his whip, and requested him to get off and pick it up. Instead of doing this, stranger knocked Jacobs off his seat, and wagon soon drove up, undoubtedly called to the spot by signs given by the villain. One man was in the wagon; the two fell upon the driver and beat him most cruelly, leaving him senseless upon the spot—then robbed him of his money and left him. The mail went on half a mile or so, and stopped. Several inhabitants, after waiting some hours for the mail, came on and found it. They pushed a little farther, and found poor Jacobs senseless in the road. He has intervals revived, so as to tell the incidents we have narrated above. But his treatment has been so brutal, that he soon relapses into a state of partial insanity or insensibility. We hope this bold and unusual highway robbery, in that quiet section, will be ferreted out and the offenders receive condign punishment. [Argus.]

MEXICO. New Orleans papers of March 31 have no later news. Commissioner Clifford and suit left New Orleans on the 27th for Vera Cruz in steamship Massachusetts.

Advices have been received from Tampico to the 23d ult. The bar was found impassible for ten days. Business was lively, and the city healthy. The village of Ozuama was attacked on the morning of the 11th ult, by a party of revolted Indians, numbering 380 men, of whom 180 were armed with guns, and the rest with bows and arrows and small arms. They commenced the attack at 3 o'clock in the morning, and fought until 5 or 6 o'clock, when they fled in dismay, leaving one dead and two wounded upon the field. Their exact loss cannot be ascertained, but from appearance it must have been heavy. Ozuama was defended by 43 men, who deserve the greatest credit for their valor. Although the number of defenders have since been increased, it was hoped that Colonel Gates, who has expressed himself favorably towards Ozuama and other places threatened by the revolted, would now that friendly relations are established between Mexico and the United States, furnish the necessary assistance, according to article No. 16 of the armistice, published in Mexico on 6th inst.

A PROPHECY. The New Orleans Evening National says,—"Within ninety days after the final ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, the Mexican departments of New Leon, Tamaulipas, and Coahuila, will revolt and declare themselves free and independent of the government of Mexico. Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar, of Texas, will be the first president of the new republic of New Leon."

THE RAIL ROAD. A double track of rail has been laid from India St. to Fish Point, 3-4 of a mile, and the A. & St. L. R. R. Co. have contracted with Messrs. Allen & Co., experienced track layers, to extend the track to North Yarmouth by the first day of June next. These gentlemen commenced their work on Tuesday last, in full force, and are extending the track through the rock cut. They expect to make progress at the rate of one-third of a mile per day, when in full force. The cutting machine on Turner's wharf prepares the sleepers at the rate of 200 pieces per day equal to 800 feet of track. The cross ties, wedges, trenails, chains, spikes and blocks are distributed along the line as fast as wanted. The Rails for 1-2 miles are already prepared, and a new cargo arrived yesterday, and a third cargo is daily expected and iron for 60 miles of road is contracted for, deliverable as wanted. [Portland Advertiser.]

Death caused by a Tight Boot.—Rev. Daniel Parrish, of the Methodist church, Newark, N. J., while attending a conference at Little Falls, took a long walk in a boot borrowed to supply the place of a leaky one, suffered much from its being too tight, and was seized with rheumatism in the leg, followed by mortification, amputation at the knee joint and death. The papers report that the medical treatment throughout was judicious.

A PAIR OF BALANCES. Louis Philippe and Guizot were in favor of holding the "balance of power" on the American Continent, but could not keep their own "balances" at home. They tried to "balance" their affairs by throwing in the Count de Paris, with a Regent, as make-weight; but it would not answer. The French people preferred to have it a running account. [Argus.]

The Revellie advises that the ex-king of the French and the ex-lord of Mexico unite their fortunes, and join the Mormons in the Great Salt Lake country. The have certainly explored Salt river to its source.

The Dover Gazette has commenced the publication of a new little Daily. We are glad to see this evidence of the success of that substantial Democratic sheet. Go ahead, Brother Gibbs.

Big Pig of Oxford. Mr. Pinkham Turner of Peru, killed a pig on the 15th of Jan, which was 8 months and 3 days old, and weighed 330-1-2 pounds. He was weighed by the butcher in the presence of three witnesses.

"John Donkey" publishes a capital cartoon, representing a front view of a jackass with his eyes hanging out "a foot" or so, looking on one side at Farmer Clay and on the other at Farmer Taylor, who are in the act of tending him a handful of their different kinds of hay. The cartoon is evidently intended to represent the whig party, soliloquizes as follows:—

"If I had party (dubiously) Harry's hay, I have had before; but it's old and musty. Zachary's hay is very fresh, but I have never tried it. I'm very hungry, but I really don't know what to do."

Every person engaged in culinary affairs ought to be aware that when water has once been heated to the boiling point, all that is further requisite, is to keep it at that temperature,—any additional fuel, more than is barely necessary to effect this, is uselessly expended, as water, heated in an ordinary culinary vessel can, by no possibility of art, be made more than boiling hot. By stopping the evaporation of steam, a very high temperature may be obtained; as in "Finn's Digestor," water may be made red-hot.

Dr. Coolidge we learn is fast recovering from his illness.

It is said that he speaks very favorably of Mr. Young, who had charge of the prisoner from August to Thomson.

The Doctor expects that the law will be executed to the fullest letter, even to his own execution. [Bath Times.]

John Donkey says, "formerly the seat of the French king was split t-r-o-o-n-e; but since the article was pitched out of the Tuilleries window, we write it t-h-r-o-n-e."

Town Officers of Rumford for 1848.

James H. Farrum, Moderator.
Zeus W. Bartlett, Town Clerk.
Lmos Dwinell, Selectmen, Assessors, and Overseers of the Poor.
John Howe, and Rufus Virgin, Overseers of the Poor.
Otis C. Bolster, Town Treasurer.
James M. Dolloff, Collector.
Elphalest S. Hopkins, Superintendent.
Henry Abbott, School Committee.
Alvin B. Godwin, Committee.

Town Officers of Porter for 1848.

Jordan Stacy, Moderator.
John M. Libby, Town Clerk.
James Hard, Selectmen, Assessors, and Overseers of the Poor.
Thomas E. Fox, Overseers of the Poor.
Daniel Towle, Jr., Treasurer.
Eben Blazo, Jr., Town Agent.
Eben H. Mason, Superintendent.
G. W. French, School Committee.
Thomas Moulton, Committee.
Joshua R. Libby, Constable and Collector.

DYSPEPSIA.—This distressing complaint is a weakness of the digestive organs, caused by impurity of the blood. The gastric juice, a fluid peculiar to the stomach, when secreted from the blood, is deficient in those solvent properties which are of such importance to digestion. Consequently the food, instead of being dissolved, often becomes spoiled or putrid in the stomach; hence bad breath, sour belching, costiveness, pains in the stomach, colic, dysentery, and other dreadful complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for Dyspepsia, because they cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious humors, and purify the blood. Four or five of said Pills taken at night, will in all cases give relief, and if continued for a short time, will make a perfect cure of Dyspepsia.

Beware of counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State.

The genuine for sale by CHAS. IL. CROCKER, Paris Hill; Charles Durall, Oxford; Joseph H. Wardwell, Rumford; J. Blake & Co., Turner; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; J. Coolidge, Livermore; Hiram Himes, Hartford; Caleb Bess, Woodstock; and J. Howe, Norway.

New England Office, 198 Tremont Street, Boston.

MEDICINAL USES OF THE WILD CHERRY.

Ever since the settlement of America, Wild Cherry has been known to possess very important medicinal virtues. Every body knows this fact, but nobody knew how to extract its essential properties. Every mother gives Wild Cherry tea to her children for worms, for colds, and for almost every ailment, and adults throughout our country are in the habit of making a compound of syrup of Wild Cherry bark and other ingredients, to be used in spring as an antidote to complaints incident to that changeful season. It is found by experiment that the Wild Cherry possesses even far more important qualities than was ascribed to it. For the first stages of Consumption, Asthma, no matter how long standing, Liver Complaints, etc., it is proved to be the best medicine known to man. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a chemical extract, combined with a similar extract from Tar, which enhances its value. Its success in curing pulmonary diseases, in almost every stage, after our best physicians could do no more, has astonished the faculty and led them to confess that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry possesses a principle heretofore unknown among medicinal men.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Angel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

[From the Boston Daily Times.]

A medicine well worthy the attention of the physicians and public—Compound Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters. This is a very strong preparation of the extract of Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These articles are too well known to need any thing said in praise of them; suffice it to say, this compound is aided by those who have given it a trial, to be far superior and more effectual than the Sarsaparilla alone. In fact, we know of a number of cases where it has effected most astonishing cures in purifying the blood, where Sarsaparilla and other medicines have been taken without the least effect. Reader, look to it; we know from experience it is a truly worthy your attention; it operates as a gentle laxative, and is a very pleasant article; therefore it is easily taken.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Angel Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and Agents generally.

Freedom Notice.

THE undersigned would hereby give notice that he has given to his son, GEORGE S. GARDNER, his time, to trade and transact business for himself, and shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any of his debts after this date.

JOHN L. GARLAND.
Attest—J. W. TAYLOR.
Andover, March 22, 1848. #49

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, HENRY YOUNG of Greenwood in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, by his last will, dated February 16, 1844, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County on the same day, bequeathed to said Henry Young, a tract of land situated in said Greenwood, and descended in said deed, to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, on demand and interest annually; and whereas, no part of said sum has been paid, I have given notice that I claim to foreclose said Mortgage for condition broken.

JOSEPH O. COLE.
Paris, April 7, 1848.

Blank.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of B. WALTON.
Paris Hill, Dec. 23, 1847. #

THOMSON'S MEDICINES. for sale by W. F. GOODNOW.
Norway Village, Nov. 12, 1847. #671

Miss Edgeworth hearing a lady say, "I cannot sing positively," replied, "True, but we all know you can sing superlatively."

MARRIAGES.

In Norway, by Samuel Cobb, Esq., Mr. Benjamin of Waterford, to Miss Sarah A. Smith, of Norway.

In Waterford, by Rev. Joseph Colby, Mr. James M. Shaw of Waterford, to Miss Esther J. Hall of Norway.

In Oxford, by Rev. R. H. Stinchfield, T. J. Whitehead, of this town, to Miss Caroline B. Jordan, of Oxford.

In Denmark, Mr. A. K. P. Grant, to Miss Francis J. Brackett.

At Livermore Falls, by A. Burton, Esq., Isaac M. Fuller, of Jay, to Miss Mary J. Lyford.

DEATHS.

In Oxford, 26th ult., Mrs. Hannah Richmond, aged 64 years and 6 months.

In Turner, 4th inst., Ezra Bradford, aged 20.

In Buckfield, Mr. Tobias Ricker, aged about 80.—Died Job Packard, aged 86—both Revolutionary soldiers and pensioners. Also, Mrs. Tobin, a pensioned widow of a Revolutionary soldier.

In Fryeburg, 28th ult., Elizabeth Chase, wife of Thomas Chase, aged 76.

ISAIAH KNIGHT, DEALER IN Stoves, and Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, SOUTH PARIS, ME.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STOVES, FUNNELS, and WARES, of the most perfect manufacture, and warranted, constantly kept on hand, which will be sold as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

Any pattern of Stove not on hand when called for will be obtained by first term, if desired.

April 11, 1848. #49

THOMAS H. KELLEY, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Norway Village.

GRATEFULLY tenders his thanks to patrons and friends for their liberal patronage heretofore, and respectfully invites a continuance of the same. He has just received the Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

SPRINGS & STAINER FASHIONS, together with a prime stock of CLOTHS, KERSEYMERE, VESTINGS, &c., of all kinds and descriptions, and is prepared to suit his customers with notions, and a garment they may want, on as liberal terms, and in a more fashionable style, than can elsewhere be obtained in the County of Oxford.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOUR or FIVE TAILORSES, to whom the highest wages will be paid.

Also, for the said Apprentices Girls to learn the trade. [April 8, 1848. #49]

Window Sashes.

500 LIGHTS of Double Lift 9 by 12 and 9 by 13 dove-tail Sash, extra quality, glazed and unglazed, for sale by J. HUMPHREY & STERNES.
North Paris, April 8, 1848. #49

State of Maine.

Western District Court, November Term, 1847.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN, Plaintiff, vs. FREDERICK ELLIS, Defendant.

A plea of the case for that the said Ellis is a minor, in said County on the twenty-third day of January, year 1840, by his note of hand of that date, by him signed, for value received, promised WILLIAM B. BRAY to pay him or order, the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents on demand, and interest, and there afterwards on the same day the said Bray endorsed and delivered the same to the said Ellis, and the said Ellis received the same, and in consideration and by reason of which the said Ellis promised and became liable to pay the Plaintiff the sum according to the tenor thereof.

Also, for this said Ellis before the purchase of this writ being indebted to the Plaintiff in the sum of eight dollars, according to the account annexed, and that in consideration thereof promised to pay him the same on demand.

Yet the defendant, though often requested, has not paid said Bray, or to the Plaintiff, but neglects and delays to do so. To the damage of the said Plaintiff (as he says) the sum of one hundred dollars.

In the foregoing action the Court order that the Plaintiff cause the above named Frederick Ellis to be notified of the pendency of this suit by publishing three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said County, an attested copy or abstract of the writ and declaration, and this Order of Court thereon, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next Term of this Court, to be held at said Paris for said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June next, that he may then and there appear and shew cause, if any he have, why judgment in said action should not be rendered against him and Execution issue accordingly.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.
A true copy or abstract of the writ and declaration with the Order of Court thereon.
Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.
Paris, April 7, 1848.

Notice of Foreclosure.

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JOSEPH O. COLE.
Paris, April 7, 1848.

Freedom Notice.

THE undersigned would hereby give notice that he has given to his son, GEORGE S. GARDNER, his time, to trade and transact business for himself, and shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any of his debts after this date.

JOHN L. GARLAND.
Attest—J. W. TAYLOR.
Andover, March 22, 1848. #49

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, MARTIN HARRIS 2d, of Turner in the County of Oxford, on the third day of March, A. D. 1844, conveyed to Ann Bradford of Turner, aforesaid, by deed of Mortgage, certain premises, to wit, part of Lots numbered 224, 225, 233 and 234 in said town of Turner, according to the description in said deed, to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, on demand and interest annually; and whereas, no part of said sum has been paid, I have given notice that I claim to foreclose said Mortgage for condition broken.

ASA BRADFORD.
Turner, March 22, 1848. #48

Blank.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of B. WALTON.
Paris Hill, Dec. 23, 1847. #

THOMSON'S MEDICINES. for sale by W. F. GOODNOW.
Norway Village, Nov. 12, 1847. #671

The Greatest Inducements EVER YET OFFERED IN BOSTON.

Great Sale Continued!!

Account of STOCK TAKEN!
OVER \$100,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING
TO BE SOLD AND CLOSED UP IMMEDIATELY

AT
"OAK HALL!"
PRICES OF CLOTHING MARKED DOWN TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

In consequence of the very MILD WEATHER of the Season, thus far, and the GREAT QUANTITIES OF GARMENTS made up by the undersigned, this Fall for

Winter Wear.
It has become necessary that his immense Stock of

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING MATERIALS SHOULD BE Closed up Immediately!

THE FOLLOWING Extraordinary Inducements Are therefore offered to the PUBLIC. Read this and call at

OAK HALL!
This will pay to take a trip to BOSTON.

The Sales will continue until every article is sold!

Every article of the Enormous Stock of

GEORGE W. SIMMONS' OAK HALL!

WILL BE MARKED DOWN TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE VERY LOWEST PRICES NOW CURRENT AT THIS

Great Clothing Mart!

This Stock embraces the most Extensive Assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

Ever collected together in any One Establishment in this or any other country.

THICK CLOTHING!

AT AN ENORMOUS DISCOUNT

Will know where to call—for these Goods MUST BE DISPOSED OF! as I have determined, whatever may be the SACRIFICE, that the greater Stock of

Heavy Winter Clothing.
Now on hand in my Establishment;

SHALL BE SOLD!

EXAMINE

The following Low Prices, REDUCED ONE-FOURTH, And bring this Advertisement with you.

BELOW IS THE LIST.

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